Basis Representation Theorem - Alternate Proof

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Basis Representation Theorem

Let b be a positive integer greater than 1.

For every positive integer n there is a unique sequence of integers $d_0, d_1, d_2, \ldots, d_k$ such that:

$$n = d_k b^k + d_{k-1} b^{k-1} + \cdots + d_2 b^2 + d_1 b^1 + d_0 b^0,$$

where $0 \leq d_i < b$ for all i in $\{0, 1, 2, \ldots, k\}$ and $d_k \neq 0$.

Definition: n is represented in base-b by the string of base-b-digits $(d_k d_{k-1} \cdots d_2 d_1 d_0)_b$

The paper "Counting" proves the "Basis Representation Theorem" by induction but suggests that it could also be proven by generalizing the technique used in exercise 2-iii; that proof follows.

Lemma

Let b be an integer where $b \neq 0$ and $c_0, c_1, c_2, \ldots, c_n$ be a sequence of integers, then:

$$(((\ldots(((c_0)b+c_1)b+c_2)b+\ldots c_{n-2})b+c_{n-1})b+c_n) = c_0 b^n + c_1 b^{n-1} + c_2 b^{n-2} + \ldots + c_{n-2} b^2 + c_{n-1} b^1 + c_n b^0$$

Proof of Lemma by Induction

Base case:

When $n = 1$ we have $(c_0)b + c_1 = c_0 b^1 + c_1 b^0$, and also note that the lemma holds for $n = 0$ since $(c_0) = c_0 b^0$.

Induction step:

Assume the lemma is true for $n = k$ and prove it true for $n = k + 1$.

$$\begin{aligned}
&((((\ldots(((c_0)b + c_1)b + c_2)b + \ldots c_{k-2})b + c_{k-1})b + c_k)b + c_{k+1}) \\
&= ((c_0 b^k + c_1 b^{k-1} + c_2 b^{k-2} + \ldots + c_{k-2} b^2 + c_{k-1} b^1 + c_k b^0)b + c_{k+1}) \\
&= c_0 b^{k+1} + c_1 b^k + c_2 b^{k-1} + \ldots + c_{k-2} b^3 + c_{k-1} b^2 + c_k b^1 + c_{k+1} b^0
\end{aligned}$$

QED

As a reminder, a statement of the "Euclidean Division Theorem" follows,

Euclidean Division Theorem

For all integers a and b such that $b > 0$, there exist *unique* integers q and r such that*:

$$a = qb + r \text{ such that } 0 \leq r < b$$

Definition: In the above equation:

a is the *dividend*	("the number being divided")
b is the *divisor*	("the number doing the dividing")
q is the *quotient*	("the result of the division")
r is the *remainder*	("the leftover")

Proof of Basis Representation Theorem

Let b be a positive integer greater than 1 and let n be a positive integer.

Dividing n by b we get integers q_1 and d_0 such that,

$$n = q_1 b + d_0;\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_0 < b.$$

If $q_1 \neq 0$ we continue this process by dividing b into q_1 to get integers q_2 and d_1 such that,

$$q_1 = q_2 b + d_1;\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_1 < b,$$

As long as the new quotient (eg. q_2 above) is non-zero, we continue this process until we get a quotient, say $q_{k+1} = 0$, as follows,

$$\begin{aligned} q_2 &= q_3 b + d_2;\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_2 < b \\ q_3 &= q_4 b + d_3;\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_3 < b \\ &\dots \\ q_{k-1} &= q_k b + d_{k-1};\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_{k-1} < b \\ q_k &= q_{k+1} b + d_k;\ \text{where, } 0 \leq d_k < b \end{aligned}$$

We know that there must be an integer k for which $q_{k+1} = 0$ because,

*Aside: Actually the theorem is stronger than we have stated here. Specifically, it only requires that $b \neq 0$, however, to keep the remainder positive, the restriction on r would have to be stated like this $0 \leq r < |b|$ to deal with the possibility that b might be negative.